

Camden Weekly Journal.

VOLUME XXIV.

CAMDEN, S. C., FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 30, 1866.

NUMBER 38.

J. T. HERSHMAN—Editor.

Rates for Advertising:
For one Square—ten lines or less—ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS for the first insertion and ONE DOLLAR for each subsequent.

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THE COCKNEY.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

It was in my foreign travel,
At a famous Flemish inn,
That I met a stoutish person
With a very ruddy skin;
And his hair was something sandy,
And was done in knotty curls,
And was parted in the middle,
In the manner of a girl's.

He was clad in checkered trousers,
And his coat was of a rouser,
To suggest a scanty pattern,
It was bobbed so very short,
And his cap was very like,
Such as soldiers often use;
And he wore a pair of gaiters,
And extremely heavy shoes.

I addressed the man in English,
And he answered in the same,
Though he spoke it in a fashion
That I thought a little lame;
For the aspirant was missing
Where the letter should have been,
But where'er it wasn't wanted,
He was sure to put it in!

When I spoke with admiring
Of St. Peter's mighty dome,
He remarked, "Tis really nothing
To the sights we've at home!
And glared upon his home—
"Though of course, 'twas very queer—
That he doubted if the Romans
Had the heart of making beer!"

Then we talked of other countries,
And he said that he had heard
That Americans spoke English;
But he deemed it quite absurd;
Yet he felt the deepest interest
In the missionary work,
And would like to know if Georgia
Was in Eastern or New York.

When I left the man in gaiters,
He was grumbling o'er his gin,
At the charges of the hostess;
Of that famous Flemish inn;
And he looked a very Briton,
(So, methinks, I see him still),
As he po-ketted the candle
That was mentioned in the bill!

"I'll Call Around and Pay."

What a world of woe is contained in these few words to the poor artisan and mechanic! "I'll call around and pay," says the rich man, to avoid the trouble of going to his desk to get the necessary funds, and the poor mechanic is obliged to go home to disappoint his workmen, and all who depend upon him for their due. It is an easy matter to work; the only real glory in this life is an independent idea of being able to sustain yourself by the labor of your own hands, and it may be easily imagined what crushing force there is in, "I'll call around and pay," to the laboring man who depends on that pay for subsistence. If those who could pay would pay at once, it would place hundreds and thousands in a condition to do likewise, and would prevent much misery and distress.

Later from Europe by the Steamship Germania.

The marked and remarkable impression produced in Europe by President Johnson's wise and statesmanlike policy is a feature of the news. The London Times speaks of the President's veto message in terms of the highest eulogy, and the French Empress, herself possessing administrative ability of no mean order, is reported as speaking in terms of amazement of the ability displayed by the tailor President of the United States.

ENGLISH OPINION AS EXPRESSED BY THE LONDON TIMES.

The President of the United States has just refused his assent to a bill passed by both Houses of Congress, and has thus brought the Executive and Legislative powers of the Republic into direct collision with each other. This exercise of authority he has justified in a long and elaborate message, of which it is not, we think, too much to say that it establishes, completely and absolutely, the wisdom of his decision. In the country the courage and decision exhibited by Mr. Johnson will confirm the respect in which his policy has been held, and will entitle him to credit as one of the ablest statesmen who have ever conducted a great nation successfully through a perilous crisis by firmness, moderation and wisdom.

A Reminiscence of the Kearsage and Alabama Fight.

A writer in the Cornhill Magazine, who has had opportunities of conversation with some of Semmes' old crew, gives the following interesting reminiscence of the fight between the Alabama and the Kearsage:

"I thought you had been in the Confederate navy?" "I was," said Aleck; "I was with Semmes everywhere he went. I was in the naval brigade and blockade running, and on the Alabama all the while he commanded her." "But not when she sunk, I suppose," I rejoined. "Well, I was, and was picked up with him by the Deerhound." "It was a pretty sharp fight, wasn't it?" I suggestingly asked. "It was that," replied Aleck, but he didn't care about enlarging. "I suppose that it was the eleven-inch shell that did her business?" "Oh, no," said he, coming to a kind of confessional, "we never had any chance; we never had to gunners to compare with the Kearsage's. Our gunners fired by routine, and when they had the gun loaded fired it blind. They never changed the elevation of their guns all the fight, and the Kearsage was working up to us all the while, taking advantage of every time she was hid by smoke to work a little nearer, and then her gunner took aim for every shot." "Then it isn't true that the Alabama tried to board the Kearsage?" "No, sir; she did her best to get away from her from the time the fight commenced. We knew well that if we got in range of her Dahlgren howitzers she would sink us in ten minutes."

"But," I asked, "don't you believe that Semmes supposed he would whip the Kearsage when he went out to fight her?" "No; he was bullied into it, and took good care to leave all his valuables on shore, and had a life preserver on through the fight. I saw him put it on, and I thought if it was wise in him it wouldn't be foolish in me, and put on one too. When Semmes saw that the ship was going down, he told us all to jump into the water, and we all made for the Deerhound. I was a long way ahead of Semmes, and when I came up to the Deerhound's boat, they asked me if I was Semmes before they would take me in. I said that I wasn't and then they asked me what I was on the Alabama." "Said I, 'no matter what I was on the Alabama, I shall be a dead man soon if you don't take me in.' They asked me again if I was an officer or a seaman, and wouldn't take me in until I told them that I was an officer." "But," said I, "did they not refuse to pick up common seamen, and leave them to drown?" "They did that," replied he wretchedly, and probably not very correctly; "and as soon as they had Semmes on board they made tracks as fast as they knew how, and left everybody else to drown or be picked up by the Kearsage."

Remarks of Hon. A. Burt

Hon. A. Burt closed his argument in the Stowers case with these words: "My task is finished. I have done. But I will not resist the impulses of my nature, by omitting to say how earnestly I lament the murder of that youthful guard and deeply I regret that the drama of Brown's Ferry was enacted within the borders of my State. Every emotion of my own heart tell me it was prompted by no animosity to the Government whose flag was borne by the guard. With their arms, the people of South Carolina have laid down their resistance. A high principle and a great cause have been decided against them, by the last and highest argument of nations. They acquiesce in their fortune, and will abide their fate. With a heart that was never false, and an honor that was never stained, they have pledged submission to the conqueror, and they invoke the God of Heaven to witness with what faithless fidelity it shall be rendered. Mercy is not the attribute of the sword, and they make no appeal and utter no complaint. They crouch not to the conqueror with prayers for pity. With no spirit of defiance, but with no tone of despair, they say to him: 'Strike, but hear.' You are the representatives of a great and virtuous Government, in a crushed and conquered country. Your word is law, and your arm is power. Remember justice, grace and equanimity adorns the ruler of a mighty nation. We look with confidence to one, and with hope to the other."

The papers are almost all publishing a statement directly the reverse of the truth in regard to the orders recently issued in South Carolina relative to the lands granted for three years to the freedmen by General Sherman. The order is that the owners may have possession (the title to stand as it is) where they make with the freedmen contracts, approved by the Freedmen's Bureau, to remain as laborers. If the freedmen refuse to make such contracts, they will be dispossessed. If the owners so refuse, the freedmen will remain in possession.

Charleston News.

The Attempted Assassination of Maximilian.

The particulars concerning the late attempt to assassinate Maximilian are furnished in a correspondence from Mexico to the New York Herald as follows:

"The day during Maximilian's last sojourn at Cuernavaca, while walking about, followed at a short distance by one of his staff officers, the attention of the latter was excited by the suspicious movement of a man who appeared to be dogging the Emperor, stopping when he stopped, and gradually approaching closer and closer to him. Finally, when the individual had got close to his Majesty, the staff officer rushed forward and seized him. Upon searching him a loaded revolver was found concealed under his coat. He was of course arrested; but it is reported that he was shortly afterwards released by order of the Emperor, who, as rumor has it, said to the Minister of Justice, 'I do not think that my life is in danger; the people of Mexico love me too well!' What a strange hallucination!"

Reverse of Fortune.

The effects of the recent war in changing the fortunes and relations of many of our citizens, says the New Orleans Picayune, are brought home to us every day, in many striking and even romantic forms. A few days ago, in a case before one of our district courts, which involved an inquiry into the solvency of a security, one of the witnesses stated that he knew the security was hopelessly insolvent before the war, whereupon the judge remarked very sensibly and truly: "The fortunes and positions of many of our people had been reversed by the effects of the war; many who before the war were and had been for many years wealthy, were now hopelessly insolvent, and many who had struggled for nearly their whole lives against poverty and adverse fortune, were now in easy and affluent circumstances."

A distinguished attorney engaged in the case, stated that he could cite an instance within his own experience, confirmatory of the justice of his honor's remark. He himself had been quite easy and comfortable before the war; but when he returned to the city without a dollar in his pockets and applied to his former rich clients to pay some fees due him, he found that they were as poor as he was; and the only person who came to his assistance and promptly placed him in funds was a man whom he had known as an insolvent for twenty years.

Masonic.

At the Annual Convocation of the Most Excellent Grand Royal Arch Chapter of South Carolina, holden in Masonic Hall Wednesday, the 14th inst., the following Companions were elected officers for the Masonic year ensuing:

Companion A. G. Mackey, M. D., of Charleston, M. E. Grand High Priest.
Companion M. R. Campbell, of Laurens, M. E. Deputy Grand High Priest.

Companion Rev. T. S. Arthur, of Greenville, R. E. Grand King.
Companion M. R. Bartlett, of Charleston, R. E. Grand Scribe.

Companion Rev. M. A. Sawyer, of Blackville, Most Rev. Grand Chaplain.
Companion C. F. Jackson, of Columbia, R. E. Grand Treasurer.

Companion Ebenezer Thayer, of Charleston, R. E. Grand Secretary.
Companion C. S. Faust, of Bamberg, E. Grand Captain of the Host.

Companion H. H. Muller, of Charleston, E. Grand Royal Arch Captain.
Companion Thos. Allison, of Charleston, Grand Sentinel.

Companion R. S. Bruns, of Charleston, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Correspondence.

The next Annual Grand Convocation will be holden, *Deo Volente*, in Charleston, on the Tuesday after the second Monday in February, 1867.

Notwithstanding the extreme destitution caused by the march of Sherman, our town to-day presents a business aspect that augurs well for the future.—Well filled stores are open in every direction, and the urbanity of business dispatch of our merchants are really refreshing. "Hotel Range," "Gerie's Range" and "Bank Range" are all crowded with everything useful and ornamental. The dismal scene from the Court House to the Odd Fellows Hall is relieved by the lively interest imparted to what may be termed "Old Wynnboro," or that portion embraced between the Market and the old Post-office. Stores new, but of primitive style, are going up in the burnt district. May their shadows never grow less.—Wynnboro News.

Two fellows recently crawled up under the depot at Newport, bored a hole up through the floor and into a puncheon of whiskey drew off sixty gallons, which they carried away with them, and let the rest of the fluid to waste.

The Emancipated Negro.

Mr. Munro, the British Consul at Surinam, in a report to the Foreign Office, describes the immediate effect of emancipation on the negro slaves in the Dutch colony. On the 1st of July 1863, the freedom of the slaves was promulgated, and, the right and privileges of freemen were accorded to them. "The negro population received the boon without any great signs of exultation; the day passed over even with more stillness than a Sabbath. The agricultural laborers did not so readily turn out to work, and when they did, it was only to work what they pleased, and that generally was poorly done. Many of the people, when the time of contracting with the owners of the estates was appointed, left their former homes, and took to squatting in the bush and abandoned plantations and grounds, on the borders of creeks in the neighborhood of towns, where they led a life of comparative idleness, of little use to themselves and less to the community at large, returning to a state of gross heathenism, practicing and enjoying the superstitious African dances with all their immorality. Their wants being but few, are easily supplied from a bountiful soil, forests teeming with game, and the rivers and swamps abundantly stocked with fish, which require but little exertion to procure. The negro population who have remained on the estates do as little work as possible, which tells greatly on the crops; they do little else than reap the fruits of former year's labor, planting but little for the future."

America First.

Speaking of a grand masquerade ball lately given at the Tuileries, the writer says:

The grand scene of the evening consisted in a magnificent procession representing the five parts of the world, Europe, Asia, Africa, America and Australia, each personified by a lady, and followed, respectively by a gorgeous train of all the different nations composing each division of the earth. The cost and trouble of getting up such a display were immense. A grand rehearsal by the chief actors took place the day previous. The Emperor and Empress announced their intention to arrive at 10 o'clock, and at 10 1/2 all the performers were summoned to be ready dressed and in their places, to pass before them. All was ready at the appointed hour and the effect was superb. Of all the group, that of America was acknowledged to be the most splendid. America was represented by Miss Carter in emblematic costume, reclining in the hammock borne between two palmetto trees, and followed by a long train of fair Americans attired in every variety of native costume, and among whom I cannot forbear mentioning by name as most conspicuous for grace and elegance of attire, Miss Torrance, the Misses Mason, the Misses Egerton, Miss Penniman, Miss Beckwith, Mrs. Riggs the Viscountess Fabrian, (late Miss Phelan). Nothing could exceed the exquisite *coup d'oeil* of the scene; and on all sides loud murmurs of applause greeted these fair representatives of the New World, as being first in beauty, as their husbands and brothers have just proved themselves the first in valor.

Popularity of Gen. Lee.

When General Lee was in this city a short time ago he sat for his picture at Brady's gallery. The fact became known, of course, and ever since Mr. Brady has been overrun with orders of the picture. It would seem that almost every family in Washington, and many in Baltimore, wish to have hanging in their parlors a representation of the form and features of the great Confederate chieftain, to judge from the rush there has been for copies of the portrait. The latter, of course, is all that could be desired in the way of artistic excellence. Straws show the direction of the wind, and it is very evident that if the time ever comes when the American people will be allowed to manifest the real feelings of their hearts they will confer upon General Lee such a testimonial of their affection as will put to the blush the disgusting toadyism that is lavished upon Gen. Grant.

The Northern Frontier.

Secretary McCulloch received a telegram on Tuesday from the Canadian Minister of Finance, requesting that the provincial authorities be permitted to station officers along the railroads on the American side of the border to examine baggage and freight destined for Canada. The Secretary, in reply, sent the following telegram to the Collector of Customs on the Northern frontier:—"Allow the Canadian authorities to place officers at railroad points on our side to examine baggage and freight destined for Canada. It is understood that we have similar privileges in Canada."

Lip-service is considered discreditable to a Christian, but it is a delightful thing between two lovers.

Extensive Confiscation of Distilleries by the Government—Death of a Detective.

Owing to the suspicion for some time entertained by the authorities, Government detectives, under the direction of Mr. Lewis, City Revenue Agent, made a raid, on Friday afternoon last, upon thirty distilleries in this city, and found most conclusive proofs of fraudulent returns in each. Suspicion was excited by the fact that liquors have been retailed for some time past in this city for less than the ordinary duty per gallon, and also from the fact that the revenue receipts were not in proportion to the consumption, great caution and vigilance has for a considerable time been exercised by the detectives in order to insure certain discovery of the actual state of affairs in this particular, and their efforts have so far been crowned with success. The Hon. D. C. Whitman, Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue came here for the purpose of assisting, and brought with him special detectives. The distilleries seized are located up town, and it appeared that the practice of evasion has been in existence for a long time. In one case it is shown that at least seventy barrels were turned out each month, while the revenue returns only show two barrels in the same time.

Various modes for evasion have been brought into practice, and in one case what was supposed to be a soap boiling establishment turns out to have been a distillery. There are in this city alone upward of a thousand distilleries, nearly all of which find means of defrauding the Government to unlimited extent. During the investigation, an untoward and horrible event occurred in the awful death of Mr. W. A. Griffith, one of the detectives. It appears that the distillery of Mr. Sauger, Abator place, West Thirty-ninth street, had been seized on a charge of defrauding the Government, and that while making an investigation, Mr. Griffith opened a trap door which he presumed to lead to a cellar. Instead of this it turned out to be a vat, eight feet in depth and full of liquor. Immediately the unfortunate officer fell in and was at once suffocated. Deceased lived in Jersey City and had a large family. His body was recovered and removed to the Dead House, at the Bellevue Hospital.—New York News.

Names of months.

The names of the months were given by the Romans.

January, the first month, was so called from Janus, an ancient king of Italy, who was deified after his death, and is derived from the Latin word, Janarius.

February, the second month, is derived from the Latin word, Februo, to purify, hence Februarius; for in this month the ancient Romans offered up expiatory sacrifices for the purifying of the people.

March, the third month, anciently the first, is derived from the word Mars, the God of war.

April is so called from the Latin word Aprilus—opening; because in this month the vegetable world opens and buds forth.

May is so called from the Latin word Majores; so called by Romulus, in respect toward the senators.

June, from the Latin word, Junius, or the youngest sort of people.

July, the seventh month, is derived from the Latin word Julius, and so named in honor of Julius Caesar.

August, the eighth month, was so called in honor of Augustus, by a decree of the Roman Senate.

September, October, November and December, are derived from the Latin words, Septem, Octo, Novem, and Decem.

Gen. Grant not a Radical, but a Democrat.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, closed his speech in opposition to the President, a few days since, as follows: "Two years ago, in a trying hour of the country, we placed a great soldier at the head of all our armies; and he led the armies to victory, and the country to peace. Perhaps a patriotic and liberty-loving people, if disappointed in their aspirations and their hopes may again turn to that great captain, and summon him to marshal them to victory."

This does not imply a threat on the part of Congress to use military force against the President. Mr. Wilson is merely looking about for a Presidential candidate in 1868; and he looks of course, into the Democratic ranks. Mr. Wilson is the only New England man that will venture to place at the head of affairs a representative man of the North-west, and the only radical who will look for a candidate among men of Democratic education and antecedents. Think of Chase, and Stanton, and Butler throwing up their caps for Grant.—Albany Argus.

A most remarkable Case—A Body which has been in the vault for a Month Still Warm.

The following is undoubtedly one of the most remarkable cases that we have heard of, and is creating considerable excitement among parties who have witnessed what we are about to relate. On the 5th of February last, Michael King, about seventeen years of age, was killed at Oakland, by being struck on the head with a stake which was drawn from the ground by an unruly horse. Two days after the fatal accident, and when the body was about to be buried, the relatives of King thought that they noticed evident signs of life, and the body was removed to the house, where it was kept for several days. A report got into circulation at the time to the effect that the body had come to life. After keeping the body several days it was removed to the lower graveyard and placed in a vault, where it now is, and it has been visited by hundreds of our citizens. The body retains its natural appearance; is limber and warm, after being dead and in the graveyard one month. We have heard no reason assigned for this strange phenomenon.—Louisville Democrat.

Brigham Young's Message.

Brigham Young persists in claiming the Territory of Utah as his own judicial district, irrespective of the control of the United States Government. He calls it the "State of Deseret" and under date of January 22d, issues a document from the "Executive Office" which he designates a Message. He takes the ground that, although the Territory has not been recognized as a State by the General Government it will not be long before it will win its way to place and power. Settlements are continually extending and a wide traffic has been opened up. He leaves the solution of the question as to how long it will be proper for the Mormons to submit to have their constitutional rights and franchise withheld from them to a Higher Power, and considers it an act of great injustice that the Territory should not be the recipient of the same Government patronage that is extended to other Territories of less importance.

Monthly Statement of Treasurer Spinner.

The statement of Treasurer Spinner for the month of February, which was sent to the Secretary on Saturday, exhibits the total amount standing to his credit in the Treasury and with the several Assistant Treasurers and designated depositories to be as follows:

Amount on deposit in coin, \$75,870-878.18; total amount on deposit, \$165,878,237.99; drafts drawn and payable, but not yet reported paid, \$10,825,587.77; balance subject to draft, \$156,987,366.11.

The statement also shows that the receipts of the Government from all sources, during the month of February, were \$68,498,094.50, while the disbursement amounted to \$52,112,772.19, leaving an available balance over and above expenditures of \$16,385,322.31.

The New Hampshire Elections.

The elections in New Hampshire last Tuesday resulted in favor of the Republican party. Governor Smythe was re-elected by between 5,000 and 6,000 majority. In the State Legislature the Republicans have nine out of twelve Senators, and about one hundred majority in the House. This election may be looked upon as an endorsement of the act of the Stevens' wing in Congress. The Democrats took a firm and decided stand in support of President Johnson, and their defeat is an evidence of the prevailing sentiment in New Hampshire. It is reasonable to believe that the result of this election will have a marked effect on elections in other States, and will also exert much influence on the course of members in Congress.—Charleston Courier.

Compliment to the Sex.

The late King of the Belgians gave the following opinion as to the ability of a woman to assume a different station:—"I cannot but admire the natural facility with which women enter into the spirit of any part they may be called upon to play in the great drama of human life; for to women to acquire taste, ton, and even talent, is as easy as to put on a new dress; they are as unconstrained and as much at their ease in the robe of lace or of cashmere as in the russet gown, and, within a month after her metamorphosis, no trace of the homely village girl will be seen in la grande dame de la Cour."

When are soldiers like good flames? When they won't shrink.